MATERIAL

On Criminal Nature of "South Korea-Japan Talks"

General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

Statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DESPITE the repeated warnings of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the strong opposition of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the peace-loving people the world over, the Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique formally affixed signatures at last to the "South Korea-Japan basic relations treaty" and a set of other aggressive, treacherous documents on June 22, 1965, winding up the criminal "ROK-Japan Talks."

The "treaty" and "agreements" just concluded between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese Government are a link in the U.S. imperialists' plot to frame up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," obstruct the self-dependent, peaceful unification of Korea, perpetuate the division of Korea and keep South Korea in the colonial, dependent state.

U.S. imperialism was the direct wirepuller of the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

In 1951, when U.S. imperialism was sustaining one setback after another in the Korean War, it egged on the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets to start the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and, ever since, it has been resorting to every means to bring the "Talks" to a conclusion.

The U.S. imperialists arranged the "South Korea-Japan Talks" with the aim of patching up their crumbling colonial ruling system in Asia, suppressing the struggle of the peoples of this area for liberation and for the consolidation of national independence, employing the Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" in aggressive war against the countries of the socialist camp, and forming a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" with the Japanese militarists as its core.

The Japanese militarists revived by U.S. imperialism did their utmost to bring the "South Korea-Japan Talks" to a successful conclusion with the aim of realizing their old dream of the "Greater

East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," regarding the re-invasion of South Korea with U.S. backing as the first step of their foreign invasion.

The Japanese militarists have all along been accustomed to invading other countries with the backing of big powers.

As early as 1902, Japanese imperialism, after concluding the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance," launched out on foreign invasion, banking on Britain, and in 1905, having concluded the "Taft-Katsura secret agreement," it invaded Korea with the support of U.S. imperialism and perpetrated harsh, middle-age-like suppression and plunder.

During World War II, the Japanese imperialists, after concluding a military pact with fascist Germany and Italy in 1940, occupied a large number of Asian countries and imposed inestimable calamities and misfortunes upon the peoples of this area.

These very militarists of Japan are today setting out on the road of re-aggression upon Asia in collusion with the United States, having wound up the "ROK-Japan Talks."

This is an open provocation against the Korean, Japanese and other Asian peoples and the progressive people the world over and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The entire Korean people resolutely denounce this criminal act of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

THE DPRK Government solemnly declares that the "treaty" and "agreements" signed by the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese Government at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are null and void.

The "treaty" and "agreements" signed between the Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique deal with important outstanding questions that have cropped up through history in the relations between Korea and Japan and concern the general interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The DPRK Government has consistently maintained that if the Japanese Government really wanted to settle the relations between Korea and Japan aboveboard in conformity with the interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples and the interests

of peace in Asia and the world, it should not tackle them through conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique which can represent none of the Korean people, but should tackle them after the unification of Korea.

The Japanese Government, however, has unilaterally disposed of the questions pending between Korea and Japan in conspiracy with the South Korean authorities, turning a deaf ear to the fair and reasonable demand of the DPRK Government. Thus, the Japanese imperialists hatched the criminal plot to hamper the unification of our country and perpetuate the division of Korea.

In the "agreement on Korean claims and economic cooperation" just signed, the Japanese Government disposed of the claim of the Korean people to huge reparation for the consequences of the barbarous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea in the past, by throwing a few dollars to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

What is more, by labeling it as "economic cooperation," the Japanese Government has not only shaken off its obligation for reparation but paved the ground for making its way again into South Korea under the mask of "helper" and pursuing its expansionist policy there.

The Korean people have every right to demand the Japanese imperialists compensate for all the losses sustained by them, human and material, and the Japanese Government is under the legal obligation to fulfil this demand.

Therefore, what has been give and take between the Japanese authorities and the Pak Jung Hi dique through the "agreement on Korean claims and economic cooperation" is nothing but private monetary transaction, it cannot be the payment of reparation.

THE DPRK Government warns the Japanese Government once again that it reserves the right to claim reparations from Japan.

Through the signing of the "fishery agreement," the Japanese Government has "legalized" its monopoly of the traditional fishing grounds of Korea, its plunder of fishery resources on an extensive scale and its open piracy in the territorial waters of South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi hordes have not only sold off the vast expanse of fishing grounds, the life line of the one million poor fishermen of South Korea, to the Japanese imperialists for a few dollars of "fishery loan," but also are going to surrender the territorial waters of South Korea to Japanese imperialism for its realization of the military purpose of aggression on Asia, by guaranteeing the free entry and exit of Japanese armed vessels and airplanes.

The "fishery question" involving the traditional fishing grounds and territorial waters of Korea, is a question belonging to the sovereignty of the Korean people and, therefore, it cannot be discussed at such a treacherous bargaining counter as the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The Korean people will exercise their sovereignty over the territorial waters as well as their fishery rights.

The Japanese authorities are trying to wrest Dokdo Island, a territory of the Korean people, and the Pak Jung Hi clique are planning to cede it to the Japanese militarists.

Dokdo Island is an inviolable sacred territory of the Korean people from olden times.

In the "agreement on the legal status and treatment of the Koreans is Japan," the Japanese Government is seeking to perpetrate national discrimination against and political persecution of our compatriots in Japan including the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, furthermore, to deport or suppress them at will.

The word "treatment" inserted into this "agreement" is a mere cunning device of Japanese militarism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have not only bartered away the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan to Japanese imperialism, but are going to force "ROK nationality" upon them and apply "municipal law" of the puppet regime to them so as to secure the source of conscription for the South Korean puppet army.

This is an act designed to split and divide the Korean citizens in Japan and a wily scheme of the Japanese Government to free

itself from the responsibility to protect the Korean citizens in Japan and hand them over to the Pak Jung Hi clique. The Japanese Government must fulfil its obligation and moral responsibility for the Korean citizens in Japan and accord them due treatment in accordance with international law and international practice.

Through the "ROK-Japan basic relations treaty" the Japanese Government is trying to absolve itself from the past crimes of aggression on Korea and to stretch its claws of aggression after again creeping into South Korea.

Through the "treaty and "agreements" the Pak Jung Hi clique legalized their collusion with Japanese imperialism and laid a foundation for the re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and for the realization of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy for framing up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" organization with Japan as its core.

The "treaty" and "agreements" signed between the Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are out-and-out aggressive, treacherous, fraudulent documents.

With the foul aim to maintain their crumbling puppet regime at any cost and feather their own nests, the Jung Hi clique committed indelible treachery by signing these documents, bowing to and begging from their old master.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are vicious traitors putting into shade even the five traitors of 1905.

THE Korean people cannot repress their burning national indignation at the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The entire Korean people will throw into the fire the dirty documents of treachery concocted at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and pass stern judgement upon the Pak Jung Hi clique, the second Eulsa (1905) traitors.

If the Japanese militarists, instead of drawing a lesson from the historical judgement of World War II, trample underfoot the aspiration of the Asian people and indulge in the aggression on their countries, zealously following the lead of U.S. imperialism,

they will be unable to escape the miserable fate Hideki Tojo met.

The Japanese Government must abrogate at once all the "treaty" and "agreements" concluded at the "South Korea-Japan Talks," which run counter to the general interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples and menace peace in the Far East and Asia.

The DPRK Government will not recognize the "treaty" and "agreements" signed between the Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique, but will oppose them to the last.

TODAY the struggle of the Korean and Japanese people against the "treaty" and "agreements" signed at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" is gaining in strength, enjoying active support and encouragement from the peoples in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, firmly joining hands with the peace-loving people, will fight resolutely against the scheme of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists to form an aggressive military bloc spearheaded against the Asian people and to provoke another aggressive war in this region, and against the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The entire Korean people will wage a persistent struggle in the future for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieving the unification and independence of the fatherland.

June 23, 1965

PYONGYANG

Memorandum of Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Criminal Nature of "South Korea-Japan Talks"

THE Japanese Government and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime, at the U.S. direct instigation, are now hell-bent on putting final end to the long-drawn "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi regime on February 20 initialled in Seoul a "Treaty on Basic Relations Between ROK and Japan." And they initialled the agreement programmes for the pending questions of the "South Korea-Japan Talks" in Tokyo on April 3.

It is reported that the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities will sign these documents officially in the near future.

If these agreements initialled at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are signed formally and are put into effect, the Japanese militarists who were defeated during the Second World War will re-invade South Korea openly under the cover of U.S. imperialism, and South Korea will be virtually turned into a dual colony of the United States and Japan. This will perpetuate the division of Korea, obstructs the peaceful unification and inevitably create a fresh tension in Korea.

If the forces of Japanese militarism start re-invading South Korea and embark upon the course of re-expansion abroad, it means that Japan will become a hotbed of another war in the Far East and create a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby issues this memorandum as it deems it necessary to expose and denounce before the governments and peoples of all countries the aggressive designs pursued by the United States and Japan today through the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and to point to the danger which these designs are fraught with.

(One)

KOREA and Japan have many important questions to settle which have been accumulated in the course of history.

They are the questions emanating from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea.

As far back as the latter half of the 19th century, Japan started aggression in Korea together with the Western capitalist powers.

In 1876 Japan forced the "Kanghwa Island Treaty" upon Korea to convert her into a semi-colony. In 1905, it concocted the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" by the threat of force and intimidation and established its domination over the Korean people, and, in August 1910, completely annexed Korea to Japan through the so-called Korea-Japan annexation.

From then on, Japanese imperialism had carried out a most barbarous colonial rule in Korea for 36 years.

It ruthlessly oppressed and killed the Korean people; its exploitation and plunder of the Korean people knew no bounds.

Towards the end of their colonial rule, the Japanese imperialists even prohibited the use of the Korean language and Korean letters in an attempt to liquidate forever the Korean nation with a long history and cultural traditions, made desperate efforts to deprive the Korean people of their traditional mode of life and forcibly mobilized all the manpower and natural resources of Korea for the carrying out of their aggressive war.

As a result of their vicious colonial rule the beautiful mountains and rivers of Korea were stained with the blood of our innocent people and were devastated. During its colonial rule Japan shipped away from Korea a fabulous amount of property.

Not satisfied with such suppression, massacre and plunder for nearly half a century, Japanese imperialism destroyed large numbers of factories, mines, power plants, railways, communications, harbour and other facilities, the fruits of the blood and sweat of

the Korean people, when it fled from Korea after its surrender in 1945.

All the crimes committed by Japanese imperialism in Korea should have been accounted for properly at the time of its surrender and of Korea's liberation on the principles of international law so as to establish a new normal relationship between Korea and Japan.

However, the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism split Korea artificially and delayed unification, while Japan, too, came under U.S. occupation and control, and the ruling circles of Japan continued to take unfriendly attitude towards the Korean people. Under these circumstances, the questions created between two countries remained unsettled and the state relations could not be normalized.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government started the "South Korea-Japan Talks" in 1951 under the direct manipulation of the United States, and embarked upon the path of settling the historically pending questions having arisen between Korea and Japan by means of conspiracy and fraud unilaterally with the South Korean authorities.

This is entirely an illegal act.

First of all, under the condition where Korea still remains divided, it is unjust for the Japanese Government to attempt to solve only with the South Korean authorities the highly important questions which have been created historically between Korea and Japan and affect the general interests of both nations.

Moreover, the South Korean regime, as puppet manufactured at the point of the U.S. bayonet, cannot represent any of the Korean people.

The "Republic of Korea" is nothing but a colonial ruling machine of U.S. imperialism which has not political sovereignty, economic independence or military prerogatives.

How could it be possible to solve questions concerning the general interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples by dealing with such a group?

In Korea there is actually the Democratic People's Republic

of Korea which represents the genuine interests of the whole Korean people.

The Korean and Japanese peoples desire to see the relations between Korea and Japan normalized truly on the basis of peace and amity so that the unhappy history of the past may not repeat.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently maintained that it should be a principle for the Japanese Government to endeavour to solve the pending questions between the two countries after the unification of Korea, if it wants in real earnest a fair settlement of Korea-Japan relations in the interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples, and in the interests of peace in Asia and the world.

The Japanese Government, in league with the South Korean authorities, did not heed this, and has all along pushed ahead with the "South Korea-Japan Talks," deliberately maintaining an unfriendly attitude to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Behind this unlawful act is hidden the heinous, aggressive intention of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

(Two)

THE "South Korea-Japan Talks" were projected by the United States from the outset as an important link in the whole chain of its strategy of aggression in the Far East.

As far back as 1951 when the United States was sustaining defeat after defeat in its aggressive war in Korea, it called upon the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities to hold talks for the "normalization of diplomatic relations" with the object of introducing the Japanese militarists into the Korean War, reviving them at the earliest date.

In October 1951, Seabolt, then director of the public relations division of the Mac'Arthur Headquarters in Japan, summoned representatives of Japan and South Korea and instructed them to hold the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and "realize the South Korea-Japan diplomatic relations" so that "Japan may in-

volve herself openly and legally in the Korean War," saying that "Japan's advance into South Korea is a basic component of the U.S. Far Eastern policy."

The United States intended to form a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," put up Japan as a shock brigade in its aggression in Asia and put into effect its basic strategy of making Asians fight Asians as soon as the alignment of Japan with South Korea came into being through these "Talks."

When the separate U.S.-Japan peace treaty was concluded in San Francisco in 1951, U.S. President Truman said bluntly:

"If the regional agreements for defense in the Pacific develop, the Japanese defence army to be created would unite with the defense armies of other countries in this part of the world."

In April 1964, on his return from a visit to Japan, then U.S. Under-Secretary of Defense Gilpatrick stated: "The U.S. considers it advisable that Japan should have a bigger share than ever in the defense of the northwest of the Pacific. We hope that Japan will have sufficient 'watchdog fighting force' to defend the areas including a part of the Korean peninsula. Then South Korea would do without relying on the reinforcement of the U.S. army divisions, even in the event of another conflict in Korea." (Washington, April 17, 1964, Reuter)

Already in the early postwar days, the U.S. imperialists calculated that they would revive the defeated Japanese militarists and use them in their future aggression in Asia.

For this purpose the United States began reviving, in violation of the Potsdam Declaration and other international agreements, the Japanese monopoly plutocrats, freeing war criminals of World War II, and took the course of rearming the Japanese army and resuscitating Japanese militarism after its provocation of the Korean War.

In December 1950, U.S. General Robert Eikelbeger wrote in the U.S. magazine Newsweek:

"Historically our U.S. army is a highly expensive one. The Japanese army may be cheap." "We must see to it that the United States and Japanese armies become a closer integrity, just as we employ Koreans in some of our regular army units now in the

Korean War." "In Japan two-three million troops can be mobilzed immediately once ordered by the Emperor." (Newsweek, December 4 and 18, 1950)

On September 8, 1951, the United States already concluded the illegal separate "Peace Treaty" with Japan as well as the Japan-U.S. security treaty, and earlier, it concluded a "mutual defense" treaty with the Philippines on August 30 the same year. It concluded subsequently the "mutual defense" pacts with South Korea on October 1, 1953 and with Chiang Kai-shek on December 2, 1954, respectively.

The only remaining question in raking them up in a multilateral military alliance such as the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," was to normalize the relations between South Korea and Japan.

At his press conference on August 24, 1954, then U.S. Secretary of State Dulles referred to the "idea of uniting South Korea, Japan and Taiwan into a single anti-communist alliance which will be supported by the United States," and pointed out that "the obstacle" here was "especially the present relations between Korea and Japan." (Washington, August 24, 1954, AP) And the U.S. press said that "the success of a collective defense pact for Northeast Asia depends entirely on the attitude of South Korea and Japan." (Washington, September 10, 1954, INS)

The "South Korea-Japan Talks" came to a failure each time they were convened in face of the resolute opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The United States, after its defeat in the Korean War, spurred on the "South Korea-Japan Talks" in an attempt to save its aggressive policy in Asia from a crisis.

The "Conlon Report" submitted to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1959 pointed out:

"It is of particular importance to improve the relations between Korea and Japan. It is not an easy matter and any pressure and manipulation on the part of the United States might unmistakably entail dangers. Yet, it has extremely important bearings on the general U.S. interest, and therefore, it is worth pushing ahead despite the dangers."

The United States, as the sponsor and manipulator of the "South Korea-Japan Talks," not only urged and stimulated a speedy conclusion of the talks but also directly set forth solutions to the pending questions dealt with at the talks.

On May 3, 1962, Kennedy demanded of former Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida during his stay in America to bring the "South Korea-Japan Talks" to an early conclusion.

A Japanese newspaper reported: "At his talks with President Kennedy and Assistant Secretary of State Harriman the U.S. side strongly asked for Yoshida's efforts to expedite the South Korea-Japan Talks. What the U.S. side stressed to Yoshida was entirely on questions concerning South Korea, and it could be noted how much the United States worried about the future of South Korea in view of its political and strategic system in the Far East. The question was not confined to normalizing the relations between Japan and South Korea. Japan was advised to play the main part in giving full-scale aid to South Korea and materializing the political and economic rehabilitation of South Korea on the basis of the normalization." (Asahi Shinbun, May 12, 1962)

At the "Hakone Meeting" of the "U.S.-Japan Joint Commission for Trade and Economy" held in November 1961, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk stated:

"Frankly speaking, the central issue in Asia is the Korean question. It is a major, central task for the U.S. policy towards Asia. South Vietnam is in a very dangerous situation. Discouraging situations continue to develop. Therefore, another failure in Korea might affect U.S. prestige...Korea is close to Japan geographically. It is a common objective of the United States and Japan to improve the situation in Northeast Asia. Here Japan's role is very important. I hope Japan to normalize state relations with South Korea as early as possible and co-operate with us in securing South Korea's political and economic stabilization." (Japanese Journal Economist, November 21, 1961)

On December 3, 1962, then U.S. President Kennedy stated to the Japanese ministers who attended the second session of the "U.S.-Japan Joint Commission for Trade and Economy" that "I hope we Japan and the United States, as collaborators, will consider

what can be done in the coming few months," forcing Japan to take an active part in aggression in Asia with the U.S. policy of "blockade" against China as its core.

In January 1, 1964, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk personnally visited Japan and South Korea and demanded them to "hold the plenary talks in February and normalize their state relations in May." (South Korean news agency Dongyang, January 30, 1964)

The persistent pressure and overt interference on the part of the United States led the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities to a decision to conclude the sixth "South Korea-Japan Talks" towards March 1964, sign the agreements in April and ratify them in May.

However, this scheme was again frustrated by the massive uprising of the South Korean youth, students and people who rose throughout South Korea from March 24, 1964, in opposition to the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

Panic-stricken, the U.S. imperialists had the South Korean authorities declare martial law in June 1964 and suppress the struggle of the students by mobilizing the two combat divisions under the "United Nations Command Headquarters."

Later, in order to cope with the situation, Brown, U.S. Ambassador to Seoul, held secret meetings with Pak Jung Hi on over 10 occasions and demanded to resume the "South Korea-Japan Talks." In September and October, Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State on the Far Eastern Affairs, visited Japan and South Korea.

In Japan, Bundy told Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Oda that the United States would "give all possible assistance in normalizing relations between Japan and South Korea," and stressed that he "fully understands that Japan and South Korea have difficulties of their own but the normalization of the relations between the two countries must be realized." (Japanese news agency Jiji, September 29, 1964)

In the joint statement issued by the South Korean foreign minister and Bundy, the latter reaffirmed the U.S. readiness to help bring about, by appropriate means, a successful conclusion of "Korea-Japan question." In November 1964, U.S. Secretary of

State Rusk called in the South Korean Ambassador to the United States and was again assured by him of South Korea's "resolve to normalize the relations with Japan by the spring next year." (Washington, November 27, 1964, UPI)

The seventh "South Korea-Japan Talks" were held in Tokyo in December 1964.

In January 1965, U.S. President Johnson reached the secret final agreement on the "South Korea-Japan Talks" at his talks with Japan's Prime Minister Sato.

Johnson agreed to provide Japan with the opportunity of re-invading South Korea and setting up its domination there, in return for its active cooperation in the pursuance of the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia.

Sato restated the old design of Japanese imperialism for the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and demanded that Japan occupy a dominant position in Asia and that in case of emergency the air and ground forces of South Korea and Japan be unified under Japanese commanders.

On the basis of the secret agreement the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities stepped up the talks rapidly.

From the end of March to the beginning of April, they conferred every day, even sitting up all night, to hasten the initialling of their agreements.

They are now clamouring that the formal signing will take place in June or July.

This shows unequivacally how impatiently the U.S. imperialists are pushing forward the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and subsequent formation of the "Northeast Asia Alliance."

Why such a hurry? It is because U.S. colonial rule in South Korea is being shaken to its foundation and the U.S. imperialists are driven daily into a tighter corner in their aggressive war in South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists' scheme is, as the U.S. press points out, to "merge the 600,000-strong South Korean army, the 500,000-

strong Chiang Kai-shek's army, the 300,000-strong Japanese self-defence forces plus the armed forces of the Philippines and Thailand," so as to form forces some 2,500,000-strong under U.S. command and with Japan as the front-line commander.

All the facts substantiate that the U.S. imperialists are the very author of the crime, who has revived the Japanese militarists and turned Japan again into a dangerous hotbed of war in the Far East.

(Three)

JAPAN has actively participated in the "South Korea-Japan Talks" in her attempt to re-invade and hold sway over South Korea and to realize her long-cherished dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with South Korea as a foothold, in exchange for her bolstering up the U.S. policy of aggression against Asia.

This has been fully demonstrated through the stand taken by Japan for the past ten years in the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and through her aggressive nature as well, which has been brought to light in the process of the "Talks."

Far from uttering a single word of apology for their past crimes of aggression committed in Korea, the Japanese militarists regard it as a matter of course to re-invade and hold sway over South Korea again on the allegation that their colonial rule was a great boon to Korea.

As early as October 1953, at an early stage of the "South Korea-Japan Talks," Japan's chief delegate Kanichiro Kubota already declared that "the 36 years of occupation of Korea by Japan was beneficial to the Korean people." (At the third "South Korea-Japan Talks," October 15, 1953)

Such an aggressive nature of the Japanese militarists has grown ever more undisguised and shameless with each passing day.

In June 1958, Renzo Sawada, Japan's chief delegate to the "Talks," declared that "if we should fail to rise and push back the 38th Parallel beyond the Yalu River, we would lose our face

before our ancestors and seniors. This is one of the cardinal tasks facing Japan's diplomacy." (At the fourth "South Korea-Japan Talks," June 11, 1958)

Shinichi Takasugi, newly appointed chief delegate of Japan to the "Talks," said only recently that "it would have been better for Japan to have occupied Korea some 20 odd years longer," and added that "Japan should overpower South Korea like an elder brother that he is." (At his news conference, January 7, 1965)

All this aggressive, violent language chanted systematically by the delegates of Japan, is a vivid manifestation of the real intention of the Japanese ruling circles.

The aggressive utterances of the same hues and colours have been made systematically without reserve by leading politicians of Japan as well as successive prime ministers of the Japanese Government.

Then Prime Minister of Japan Nobusuke Kishi, for example, declared in 1960 that "the Japan's sphere of self-defence should cover as far as South Korea and Taiwan." (At the House of Representatives of Japan, January 23, 1960)

In January 1962, Japan's ex-premier Shigeru Yoshida said that "Japan should establish her influence in Korea following the road opened up by Hirobumi Ito (a man who played a leading role in the forcible annexation of Korea)." (Sankei Shinbun, January 1962)

On April 23, 1962, then Prime Minister of Japan Hayato Ikeda declared that "I feel Japan owes nothing to Korea in view of Japan's no small merit in the development of Korea during her 40 years occupation of Korea." (South Korean news agency Dongwha, April 23, 1962)

Japan's Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina are also active adherents of militarist ideas who are doing all they can to cover up and extol the aggressive crimes perpetrated by Japanese militarism in the past against the Korean people and the Asian peoples in general.

Justifying to the utmost the cacthword "All-the World-One-

Family Principle" used by the Japanese militarists together with the word "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" to achieve their ambition for the domination of Asia, Sato declared that "although some people insist that the All-the World-One-Family Principle is a manifestation of imperialism or a synonym for a policy of aggression, I don't think its true signification is imperialistic." (Japanese journal Sekai, No. 198, June 1962)

Shiina went so far as to allege that "since the Meiji Era Japan administered Taiwan and annexed Korea and endeavoured to realize the dream of prosperity for five nations in Manchuria. If this is called Japanese imperialism, it is a glorious imperialism." (Etsusaburo Shiina, "Assimilation and Politics," 1963)

Such an imperialistic aggressive ambition cherished by the Japanese Government authorities found its vivid expression in the discussion of the pending questions in the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The Japanese side doggedly rejected to proclaim null and void "the Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" and "the Treaty on the Annexation of Korea to Japan" forced upon Korea at the point of the bayonet in 1905 and 1910 respectively.

In other words, they alleged with might and main that the nearly forty years of their colonial rule in Korea was lawful.

Rejecting, on the basis of such a burglarious logic, their obligations to pay reparations for the immense human and material damage inflicted upon the Korean people during the period of their colonial rule, they were so impudent as to demand of the Korean people a compensation for their colonial rule.

As to the question of the Korean nationals in Japan, the Japanese side had the effrontery to claim their right to discriminate against the Korean nationals in Japan, persecute them politically in every way and to arbitrarily expel them by force, while making efforts to shirk the due obligations they owe to the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Korean nationals in Japan were taken over to Japan forcibly by the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers in the past

and have barely survived after suffering from hard labour of all sorts.

In the light of this, the Japanese Government cannot evade its obligations to protect their lives and property, ensure a secure life to them and guarantee to them treatment due foreigners according to international law, not to mention all democratic national rights.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese Government, still sticking to their old disposition formed in the days of their colonial rule, is not only infringing upon the human rights of the Korean nationals in Japan while actively encouraging killing, wounding and other outrages against them, but also manoeuvreing to screen the Korean nationals in Japan politically so as to use them as a bait in the political bargaining with the South Korean authorities.

One can never tolerate the fact that the Japanese militarist forces, raising their ugly head again today 20 years after the end of World War II, talk black into white by saying their aggression of Korea and adjacent Asian countries was not an act of aggression but a good deed.

The Japanese militarist forces, far from drawing lessons from their defeat in World War II, seek revenge and are giving themselves over to wild fancies to rebuild their shattered imperialist empire.

In January 1959, Banboku Ono, Vice-President of the Liberal-Democratic Party, the present ruling party of Japan, declared that "without the founding of the United States of Japan, including Korea and Taiwan, no security can be guaranteed in the Far East." (Japanese magazine Chuokoron, December 1959)

This does not differ from the old argument of the Japanese militarists that they had occupied Korea and invaded China "for peace and security in the east."

With the crisis of overproduction increasing in Japan in the recent years, the ambition of the Japanese militarist forces for overseas expansion is becoming more and more undisguised.

After reaching a series of agreements with U.S. Secretary of

State Dean Rusk on the question of the "South Korea-Japan Talks" in September 1962, then Foreign Minister of Japan Masayoshi Ohira said to the former as follows:

"The U.S. is, so to speak, a salesman of a department store in charge of many counters. It seems to me that the South Korean counter is beyond the reach of the U.S. as it is busy at others where goods sell well. Then, I hope the U.S. to decide on her policy clearly and be ready to hand over that counter to Japan." (At the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Rusk, September 1962)

Japan has gone the length of boasting of her methods and experience in its past colonial rule over Korea.

The former Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda stated:

"Japan is far ahead of the United States in the study of the Korean nation, because it has had more than 40 years of experience in regard to Korea." (Tokyo Shinbun, April 5, 1963)

Today, Japan is actively penetrating into South Korea in practice and making all sinister preparations to invade foreign countries.

Thousands of Japanese officials and entrepreneurs have been frequenting South Korea as missions of aggression under the various signboards – "friendship missions," "inspection parties," "visiting groups" and "investigation parties."

More than 70 Japanese companies including the biggest monopoly financial interests of Japan such as "Mitsubishi," "Mitsui" and "Sumitomo" which exploited and plundered Korea in the past are conducting extraterritorial profiteering, settling themselves in South Korea without registration.

In the case of "Mitsubishi" alone it has already been performing trade transactions amounting to 25 million dollars a year with over 40 South Korean companies.

The Japanese militarists have even spread in South Korea such Japanese religions as "Soka Gakkai" (Institute for the Creation of Human Value" and "Tenriism" as a means of their ideological and cultural penetration in order to promote pro-Japanese sentiments.

The Japanese militarists are fully prepared to repenetrate into South Korea in the military field, too.

In Autumn 1962, the Japanese Defence Agency drew up a plan to send a permanent defence commissioner to Seoul immediately after the "normalization of state relations" (Tokyo Shinbun, October 1, 1962) and worked out as part of the military cooperation system a "programme for military cooperation between South Korea and Japan" which envisaged the repair and supply of weapons for the South Korean Army, training of the pilots and blocking of the Korean Straits together with South Korea in case of emergency.

Recently, a top-secret document of the Japanese Defence Agency "Operation Three Arrows" was exposed at the Japanese Diet, which proves that the Japanese militarist forces are meticulously stepping up preparations to dispatch the Japanese army to South Korea and carry out the operation of attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China and the Soviet Union in co-ordination with the United States in the simulated "Second Korean War." (Japanese journal Economist, October 20, 1964)

The Japanese armed forces are conducting large-scale military training for the battles in the mountains along the Military Demarcation Line in Korea and even teaching the Korean language to their military personnel. (Japanese journal Zenei, December 1962)

Already during the Korean War, the Japanese militarists rendered active assistance to U.S. imperialism in its carrying out of the aggressive war.

Japan became a logistical base for the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and its troops actually participated in the Korean War from the beginning under the name of "volunteers."

A Reuter dispatch dated July 27, 1950, reported that 25,000 Japanese soldiers were in service in the Korean War for Americans.

At present, the Japanese Government is hurriedly pushing ahead re-militarization.

The "Second Defence Plan" which is to expire in 1966 envis-

ages that the total numerical strength of the Japanese armed forces will number over 294,500 including 13 divisions of active ground forces, 229 naval vessels with a total tonnage of 143,700 tons and 1,060 aircraft.

Today, the firing and mobile capacity of the Japanese army has been already reinforced to five to seven times respectively, as compared with the level of the prewar years from 1936 to 1937.

Together with these military expansions, the Japanese militarists have gone so far as to impatiently claim for the "dispatch of soldiers to foreign countries" and are craftily participating in the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism.

Even according to the already released data, the Japanese Government transferred more than 800-men Japanese crew to the U.S. navy stationed in South Vietnam. These Japanese crew took part in the Dahnang landing operation of the U.S. marine corps in March last. (Vietnamese paper Nhan Dan, April 1, 1965)

As in the Korean War, Japanese monopoly capitals are providing all kinds of war materials and munitions to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are committing an aggressive war in South Vietnam.

Today, the revived Japanese militarist forces intend to take an active part in the criminal designs of U.S. imperialism to step up the militarization of Japan through the "South Korea-Japan Talks," to sacrifiee the Japanese people for the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, and to make Asians fight Asians. This constitutes a menace to the peoples of both Korea and Japan, to all the Asian peoples who suffered the aggression of Japanese imperialism in the past, and to the peace-loving peoples in the world.

(Four)

FROM the outset, all the Korean peopel have been dead set against the illegal, aggressive "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The Korean people are indignant with the U.S. imperialists who, to further their collusion with the Japanese imperialists in

their aggression, manipulated the "South Korea-Japan Talks" in order to use South Korea as a pawn in the imperialist bargaining at the cost of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists who, through the secret "Taft-Katsura agreement" sixty years ago, actively supported and assisted Japan to occupy Korea in return for Japan's connivance at U.S. occupation of the Philippines, are again today trying to utilize the Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" in Asia in return for their insurance of possibilities for Japan's re-invasion of South Korea.

The Korean people are expressing immense national indignation with the Japanese militarists who, while alleging more frequently that Japanese colonial rule in Korea was a "boon" for the Korean people, are clamouring about the re-establishment of their rule over South Korea under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, and are categorically accusing the Japanese imperialists of their scheme to re-invade South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi regime in South Korea, however, has been more active than any regime preceding it in accelerating the "South Korea-Japan Talks," and thrown the door of South Korea wide open for the Japanese imperialists to frequent South Korea at will and establish sway over all the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

The Pak Jung Hi clique makes no bones about selling off everything concerned with the interests of the Korean people by accepting all kinds of cunning strategems and brigandish requests of the Japanese imperialists—they intend, first of all, to write off the huge property claims of the Korean people against Japan resulting from the evil consequences of the barbarous, predatory colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea by receiving a small sum to line their pockets.

The agreements initialled by the Pak Jung Hi regime and Japan at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are agreements more traitorous than the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" signed in 1905 and the "Treaty on Korea's Annexation to Japan" in 1910.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, for the purpose of saving their crumbling traitorous regime forsaken by the people and feathering

their own nests, does not hesitate to commit any abominable, country-selling activities.

Pak Jung Hi himself was a faithful stooge of Japanese imperialism, who, betraying his own nation already in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea, actively served Japanese militarism in its overseas aggression as an officer of the Japanese army.

When the U.S. imperialists landed in South Korea after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, Pak Jung Hi became a secret agent of U.S. imperialism changing his masters. He became an officer of a U.S. intelligence organ and informed against many soldiers and officers of the South Korean army to have them massacred.

It was in May 1961, when the struggle of the South Korean people demanding the peaceful unification of the country was mounting and the trend for the contact and negotiation between North and South Korea matured that Pak Jung Hi staged the military coup d'etat under instructions from U.S. imperialism as to repressing it.

After seizing power in the South Korean puppet regime at the point of the bayonet, the Pak Jung Hi clique, perpetrating every possible traitorous act, has ruthlessly suppressed and murdered all social and political activists who rose up for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The nature of Pak Jung Hi as traitor to the Korean people, fascist-terrorist and henchman of U.S. and Japanese imperialism was clearly proved by what he said, when he met then Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi and other officials on November 12, 1961, on his way home from the United States.

"We are now fighting in the very spirit of the loyalists at the time of the Meiji Restoration of Japan. So, we are now studying the Meiji Restoration. I am a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy. I believe that the method adopted by Japan at that time is the best one in training strong soldiers." (November 13, 1961, UPI)

"I don't know about politics. I want to learn from you." (November 12, 1961, UPI) Pak Jung Hi did not hesitate even to say that his relation with the Japanese militarists is that of

father and son."

In December 1961, when Banboku Ono, then Vice-President of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, met Pak Jung Hi in Seoul, the former said to the latter, "You are my brother." Then, Pak said, "Not your brother, but your son." (December 14, 1962)

In February 1963, when Banboku Ono visited Seoul to attend the so-called "Presidential Inauguration" for Pak Jung Hi, he said, "I am on such good terms with Pak Jung Hi that I can say our relation is that of father and son. It is my greatest pleasure to see this ceremony arranged for my son." (Asahi Shinbun, February 2, 1963)

In May 1965, when Pak Jung Hi visited the United States, he, to show his loyalty to his master, shamelessly said, "The ROK is the very comrade-in-arms in Asia who will act, upholding to the end the Stars and Stripes." (Washington, May 17, South Korean news agency Dongwha)

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, under instructions from U.S. imperialism, has gone so far as to dispatch South Korean armed forces to South Vietnam to help it in its aggressive war in South Vietnam, and to frustrate the national liberation struggle in other country.

At present, broad sections of the South Korean people are waging patriotic struggles in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi clique's traitorous acts and in opposition to the aggressive scheme on the part of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

Since March 20, South Korean people have continuously been holding demonstrations against the "South Korea-Japan Talks," in various parts of South Korea, defying police suppression.

In March 1964, South Korean students and people launched a struggle directly against the "South Korea-Japan Talks." And at last it developed into a mass struggle aimed at toppling down the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime. This struggle, which lasted about two months, was participated in by students of 53 universities and colleges, 173 middle and high schools, and some 310,000 citizens in 42 districts.

The angered masses thronged the "National Assembly building" and "Central Office," driving back with no arms in their hands the heavily armed police and troops. They shouted, "We oppose the South Korea-Japan Talks," "Down with the Pak Jung Hi regime," "U.S., don't meddle in the South Korea-Japan Talks," "U.S., take off your mask," "Knock to death the Japanese imperialists."

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique declared martial law, and mobilized two combat divisions, and finally repressed the uprising of students and people. However, the scheme to conclude as soon as possible the "South Korea-Japan Talks" ended in failure.

Today, the Pak Jung Hi clique finds itself in a more precarious position. The South Korean people's struggle is developing day by day.

The entire Korean people will never let the Pak Jung Hi clique go unpunished. They will surely mete out stern judgement on it.

As is clearly proved by the above-mentioned facts, the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are not simple talks only to normalize diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan.

The "South Korea-Japan Talks" are a link in the aggressive intrigues on the part of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists which is dangerous not only to the Japanese and Korean peoples, but also to the peace-loving people in Asia and the world.

The obtaining situation makes it incumbent upon all the peoples in Asia and the world, who respect peace and national independence, to firmly unite and fight against the U.S. imperialists' machinations of aggression and war, the scheme of overseas expansion on the part of the revived Japanese militarists.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will declare null and void all agreements to be concluded between the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime and the Japanese Government at the "South Korea-Japan Talks." The Japanese Government should discontinue the "South Korea-Japan Talks" which clash with the general interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples. It should also abrogate the already initialled agreements

immediately.

As is consistently asserted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the outstanding questions, which have cropped up through history in the relations between Korea and Japan, should be settled aboveboard and rationally in conformity with the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples, after a unified government of the Korean people, which can represent their collective will, is formed.

The entire people of North and South Korea, who have as their glorious fatherland the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will fight more resolutely to frustrate the scheme of re-invasion of South Korea on the part of Japanese imperialism, to liberate it from the yoke of colonial rule by U.S. imperialism and to accomplish peaceful unification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date.

At present, broad sections of the Japanese people are also fighting against the criminal "South Korea-Japan Talks" and the revival of Japanese militarism.

The Korean people warmly support this just struggle of the Japanese people.

Whatever desperate efforts they may make, the U.S. imperialists cannot bloster up its collapsing colonial system in Asia, nor they can escape their doomed downfall.

If the Japanese militarists launch on overseas expansion, dreaming the already-shattered dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," they will only suffer the miserable fate Hideki Tojo met.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express their determination to continuously wage, in firm unity with the Japanese people and all other peace-loving peoples in Asia and the world, a staunch struggle against the scheme of aggression and war provocation on the part of U.S. imperialism and the intrigues of the Japanese militarists to re-invade Asia with the support of U.S. imperialism.

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